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Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
Ninth session
Vienna, 18-20 April 2000
Item 2 of the provisional agenda
Adoption of the agenda and organization of work

Adoption of the agenda and organization of work

I. Provisional agenda

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   (c) Standards and norms;
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8. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its ninth session.

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II. Annotations

1. Election of officers

Rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council provides that, at the commencement of the first meeting of a regular session, the Commission shall elect, from among the representatives of its members, a Chairman and such other officers as may be required.

In accordance with rule 16 of the rules of procedure, officers of the Commission shall hold office until their successors are elected and shall be eligible for re-election.

Beginning with its first session, held in 1992, the Commission has elected a Chairman, three Vice-Chairmen and a Rapporteur. In view of the rotation of offices based on regional distribution, the officers at the eighth session were from the following regional groups:

Chairman	Latin American and Caribbean States	Ana Maria Cortez de Soriano (Bolivia)
First Vice-Chairman	Western European and Other States	Irene Freudenschuss-Reichl (Austria)
Second Vice-Chairman	Asian and Pacific States	Chung Dal-ho (Republic of Korea)
Third Vice-Chairman	African States	Abubakr Salih Nur (Sudan)
Rapporteur	Eastern European States	Adrian Vierita (Romania)

A group composed of the five chairmen of the regional groups was established to assist the Chairman in dealing with organizational matters. That group, together with the elected officers, constituted the extended bureau.

The Commission, in its resolution 5/3, recommended that the regional groups should, whenever possible, strive for continuity in the composition of its bureau, in particular by electing at least one of the retiring officers of the previous bureau of each session to serve in the next bureau.

The membership of the Commission at its ninth session is shown in annex II.

2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work

Rule 7 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council provides that the Commission shall, at the beginning of each session, adopt the agenda for that session on the basis of the provisional agenda.

In its decision 1997/232, the Council decided that each session of the Commission should have one prominent theme and that the theme for the ninth session of the Commission should be "Results of the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders".

The Council also decided that the Commission, from its seventh session onwards, in addition to plenary meetings, should be provided with full interpretation services for a total of 12 meetings for informal consultations on draft proposals and for meetings of open-ended working groups, with the precise allocation of time for the different types of meeting to be determined by the Commission under the agenda item entitled "Adoption of the agenda and organization of work", on the understanding that no more than 2 meetings would be held concurrently, in order to ensure maximum participation of delegations. As the ninth session of the Commission has a shortened duration of three days, it will accordingly be possible to hold only six meetings.

In its decision 1999/261, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on its eighth session and approved the provisional agenda for the ninth session of the Commission.

Following the adoption of the agenda, the Commission may wish to establish its timetable for the session and agree on its organization of work. A provisional timetable for consideration by the Commission, as approved by its bureau, is shown in annex I.

Documentation

Proposed organization of work for the ninth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (E/CN.15/2000/1)

3. Work of the Centre for International Crime Prevention

(a) Technical cooperation

In its resolution 1998/16, entitled "Action against corruption", the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General, in his efforts to update the manual prepared by the Secretariat on practical measures against corruption, to include in the text a section describing recent developments in combating corruption, in particular the practical impact of recent multilateral initiatives in this area; decided to convene an open-ended meeting of governmental experts to explore means of ensuring that the initiatives were effective and that an appropriate international strategy against corruption, including the proceeds thereof, was formulated in consultation with other intergovernmental organizations active in the area; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution, including on the work of the intergovernmental experts, to the Commission at its ninth session.

The ongoing work by the Centre for International Crime Prevention will contribute to the development of an international strategy against corruption, including the development of a separate international instrument against corruption. The Secretariat will accordingly be in a position to submit to the Commission at its tenth session a comprehensive report on international strategy against corruption, based on a wide range of information, including the outcome of the Tenth Congress.

In its resolution 1998/18, entitled "Measures to regulate firearms for the purpose of combating illicit trafficking in firearms", the Economic and Social Council invited the International Criminal Police Organization and other intergovernmental organizations to provide the Secretary-General with views and proposals regarding their possible contributions towards the development and implementation of technical cooperation to strengthen the ability of law enforcement officials to combat illicit trafficking in and

criminal misuse of firearms, and requested the Secretary-General to report thereon to the Commission at its ninth session.

The information available is before the Commission in the report of the Executive Director on the work of the Centre for International Crime Prevention (E/CN.15/2000/2) and the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (E/CN.15/2000/4).

In its resolution 1999/23, the Economic and Social Council noted the initiative of the Centre for International Crime Prevention, in cooperation with the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, in developing the global programme against trafficking in human beings, the global programme against corruption and the global studies on transnational organized crime, but stressed that the programmes promoted by the Centre should be formulated on the basis of close consultation with Member States and reviewed by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. The status of implementation of the three global programmes is brought to the attention of the Commission in the report of the Executive Director on the work of the Centre for International Crime Prevention (E/CN.15/2000/2).

Also in resolution 1999/23, the Council called on the Centre to reinforce its efforts to focus its technical cooperation activities on priority issues and concerns in crime prevention and criminal justice, to pursue a comprehensive approach in carrying out its operational activities, to coordinate fully its activities with recipient and donor countries and to interact with other relevant United Nations entities and with the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network.

In the same resolution, the Council urged States and funding agencies to review, as appropriate, their funding policies for development assistance and to include a crime prevention and criminal justice component in such assistance, and called upon States to make every effort to contribute to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund.

In its resolution 54/128, entitled "Action against corruption", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to undertake, within existing or extrabudgetary resources, technical cooperation activities to combat corruption, in consultation with Member States that might be able to provide assistance.

In the same resolution, the Assembly ...essed the need to develop a global strategy to strengthen international cooperation aimed at the prevention and punishment of corruption, including the links of corruption with organized crime and money-laundering, by encouraging Member States to become parties to, and to implement the terms of, relevant international conventions and other instruments aimed at fighting corruption; inviting them to participate in conferences and other forums for the advancement of international efforts against corruption; and inviting them also to explore the possibilities of developing a global system for peer review regarding the adequacy of practices aimed at combating corruption.

Also in the same resolution, the Assembly requested the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention to continue to develop, in consultation with Member States, an effective global programme for providing technical assistance to fight corruption; and to explore ways to convince underregulated financial centres to adopt rules enabling them to trace and take action against the proceeds of organized crime and corruption, to participate actively in international cooperation aimed at preventing and controlling related forms of financial crime and, if necessary, to consider measures to protect the international

financial system from the underregulated financial centres and of mechanisms for the establishment of such minimum rules; and to ensure that the ongoing revision of the manual prepared by the Secretariat on practical measures against corruption incorporated the recommendations of the Expert Group Meeting on Corruption and its Financial Channels, held in Paris from 30 March to 1 April 1998.

Finally, the Assembly requested the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention to report to the Commission, not later than at its tenth session, in 2001, on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution and the steps taken by Member States to combat corruption and its proceeds. That report will also cover the outcome of the Tenth Congress and ongoing developments in the field of corruption, in particular the initiative to develop an international instrument against corruption.

With regard to developing an international instrument against corruption, the Commission may wish to note that the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime concluded, at its seventh session, held in Vienna from 17 to 28 January 2000, that an independent international instrument against corruption was desirable. Work on such an instrument should however begin after the completion of the draft United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the protocols thereto.

The technical cooperation activities to combat corruption undertaken by the Centre for International Crime Prevention, in consultation with Member States, are brought to the attention of the Commission in the report of the Executive Director on the work of the Centre (E/CN.15/2000/2).

(b) Crime prevention

In its resolution 1999/23, entitled "Work of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme", the Economic and Social Council invited the workshop on women in the criminal justice system, to be held at the Tenth Congress, to consider the desirability of conducting an international victimization survey on violence against women that would enable Member States and the international community to develop action-oriented policies to eliminate violence against women, and requested the Secretary-General, taking into account the activities of the workshop on crimes related to the computer network, to be held at the Tenth Congress, to conduct a study on effective measures that could be taken at the national and international levels to prevent and control computer-related crime, which would include an examination of the desirability of preparing manuals, guidelines and recommendations, and to report on the conclusions of the study to the Commission at its tenth session.

In its resolution 1999/25, entitled "Effective crime prevention", the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to convene an interregional expert group meeting, with the extrabudgetary support of interested Governments, in order to analyse possible mechanisms for applying successful crime prevention strategies that are both situational and oriented towards social development to forms of crime such as urban crime, domestic violence and juvenile crime and, where appropriate, to new and emerging forms of crime such as organized crime, trafficking in persons, especially women and children, and corruption, also requested the Secretary-General, with the extrabudgetary support of interested Governments, to conduct a study on possible cultural and institutional differences in effective crime prevention and to make the study available to the Commission, and requested the Commission to explore the possibility of preparing

guidelines on crime prevention for policy makers and a handbook on crime prevention for practitioners.

In the same resolution, the Council urged the Centre for International Crime Prevention to promote projects that contribute to the exchange of information and experience in crime prevention for the purpose of encouraging new forms of collaboration between countries at the levels of government, the community and non-governmental organizations.

Also in the same resolution, the Council requested Member States to use the occasion of the workshop on community involvement in crime prevention to be organized at the Tenth Congress as an opportunity for Governments with technical assistance needs to form partnerships with interested donor Governments and with United Nations entities for the express purpose of developing practical technical cooperation projects aimed at addressing common problems of crime prevention, and requested the Secretary-General to ensure broad professional and geographical participation at the workshop.

In its resolution 1999/27, entitled "Penal reform", the Economic and Social Council invited the Tenth Congress to consider the issues listed in its resolution, and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Commission at its tenth session on the implementation of the resolution.

The Commission is therefore invited to consider the requests for reports related to crime prevention in conjunction with the conclusions and recommendations that may emanate from the Tenth Congress, taking into consideration the ongoing work programme of the Centre for International Crime Prevention and the human and financial resources available to it.

(c) Standards and norms

In section I, entitled "Use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice", of its resolution 1998/21, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to continue gathering information, and to submit to the Commission at its ninth session a report on the use and application of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules), the Guidelines on the Role of Prosecutors and the Basic Principles on the Role of Lawyers and to prepare updated reports where at least 30 additional States had replied in respect of a standard or norm on which a report had already been submitted.

Owing to the limited number of replies received, the Secretariat is not in a position to submit a separate report on standards and norms to the Commission at its ninth session. Such a report will be submitted to the Commission at its tenth session, should the Commission so request.

In section II, entitled "Administration of juvenile justice", of the same resolution, the Council, welcoming the fact that the Committee on the Rights of the Child placed considerable emphasis on juvenile justice during the review of State party reports submitted pursuant to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and noting that the Committee's concluding observations often included recommendations to seek technical assistance in juvenile justice from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Centre for International Crime Prevention and the United Nations Children's Fund, and expressing concern that, in the view of the Committee, juvenile justice reform was needed in almost all States whose country reports had been considered, welcomed the fact that the Centre for International Crime Prevention had enhanced its

cooperation with other United Nations entities, and with other partners involved in assisting Member States in setting up separate juvenile justice systems or in improving existing systems by adapting them to United Nations standards and norms in juvenile justice; and took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, in which the Secretary-General highlighted difficulties and deficiencies in the use and application of United Nations standards and norms in juvenile justice by Member States.

In its resolution 1999/28, entitled "Administration of juvenile justice", the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission at its ninth session a programme proposal, involving all United Nations entities mentioned in the Guidelines for Action on Children in the Criminal Justice System, by which the timely and in-depth assessment of the needs of States parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child regarding juvenile justice reform was ensured.

The information to be submitted to the Commission in the report of the Secretary-General on progress achieved regarding juvenile justice reform (E/CN.15/2000/5) and the report of the Executive Director on the work of the Centre for International Crime Prevention (E/CN.15/2000/2).

The Commission is reminded that the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1999/26, entitled "Development and implementation of mediation and restorative justice measures in criminal justice", requested the Commission to examine ways and means of facilitating an effective exchange of information concerning national experience in the area of mediation and restorative justice and possible ways to promote awareness among Member States of the issues of mediation and restorative justice, and recommended that the Commission consider the desirability of formulating United Nations standards in the field of mediation and restorative justice, which are intended to ensure fairness in the resolution of minor offences.

In the same resolution, the Council requested the Secretary-General to undertake, within existing and extrabudgetary resources, activities to assist Member States in developing mediation and restorative justice policies and to facilitate the exchange at the regional and international levels of experience on the issues of mediation and restorative justice, including dissemination of best practices, and to prepare a report on work in progress in this area to be submitted to the Commission at its tenth session or as soon as possible, taking into account, inter alia, relevant results of the Tenth Congress.

In its resolution 1990/51, the Economic and Social Council requested the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control (now superseded by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice) to keep the question of capital punishment under review. In its resolution 1995/57, the Council recommended that the quinquennial reports of the Secretary-General should continue to cover also the implementation of the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty.

The sixth quinquennial report of the Secretary-General on capital punishment and implementation of the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty for the period 1994-1998 is before the Commission (E/CN.15/2000/3).

(d) Cooperation with United Nations entities and other bodies

The initiatives taken by the Centre for International Crime Prevention to enhance its cooperation with United Nations entities and other bodies, in particular in the field of

technical cooperation, are reflected in the report of the Executive Director on the work of the Centre for International Crime Prevention (E/CN.15/2000/2).

(c) Resource mobilization

In section II, entitled "Resource mobilization", of its resolution 6/1, the Commission expressed its appreciation to the members of the informal consultative group on resource mobilization, and decided that the group should also serve as the mechanism for resource mobilization and coordination of activities in the area of technical assistance, as envisaged in paragraph 15 of its resolution 5/2.

In section II, entitled "Resource mobilization", of its resolution 7/1, the Commission called upon Member States to contribute on an annual basis, if possible, to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund in order to cover the cost of improving the infrastructure of the Centre for International Crime Prevention and its capacity to develop and administer the technical cooperation component of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and to develop essential training tools; also called upon Member States to discuss with the Centre funding modalities and options for technical cooperation for crime prevention and criminal justice, and encouraged Member States to provide the Centre with information regarding the achievements of technical cooperation projects executed by the Centre, highlighting the importance of such projects, in order to attract more attention to and enhance interest in them.

In its resolution 53/114, the General Assembly called upon the Commission to strengthen further its activities in the direction of exercising more vigorously its mandated function of resource mobilization.

Documentation

Report of the Executive Director on the work of the Centre for International Crime Prevention (E/CN.15/2000/2)

Report of the Secretary-General on capital punishment and implementation of the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty (E/CN.15/2000/3)

Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (E/CN.15/2000/4)

Report of the Secretary-General on progress achieved regarding juvenile justice reform (E/CN.15/2000/5)

4. International cooperation in combating transnational crime: elaboration of an international convention against transnational organized crime and other possible international instruments

In its resolution 1998/18, entitled "Measures to regulate firearms for the purpose of combating illicit trafficking in firearms", the Economic and Social Council decided that, once established, the ad hoc committee on the elaboration of a comprehensive international convention against transnational organized crime should hold discussions on the elaboration of an international instrument to combat the illicit manufacturing of and

trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, including, *inter alia*, effective methods of identifying and tracing firearms, as well as on the establishment or maintenance of an import and export and in-transit licensing or similar authorization regime for the international commercial transfer of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, to prevent their diversion for criminal misuse.

In the same resolution, the Council invited States, when discussing the elaboration of the international instrument, to take into account, as appropriate, the views of interested non-governmental organizations and other interested parties, and recommended that States take into account, where relevant and appropriate, the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials, as well as other existing international instruments and ongoing initiatives.

In its resolution 1999/19, entitled "Action against illegal trafficking in migrants, including by sea", the Economic and Social Council decided that the ad hoc committee should hold discussions on the elaboration of an international instrument against illegal trafficking in and transporting of migrants, including by sea, taking into account the existing proposals for legal instruments against illegal trafficking in and transporting of migrants, including by sea.

In its resolution 1999/20, entitled "Action to combat international trafficking in women and children", the Economic and Social Council decided that the ad hoc committee should hold discussions on the elaboration, as appropriate, of an international instrument addressing trafficking in women and children.

In its resolution 54/126, entitled "Draft United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the draft protocols thereto", the General Assembly requested the Ad Hoc Committee to continue its work, in accordance with resolutions 53/111 and 53/114, and to intensify its work in order to complete it in 2000, decided that the Ad Hoc Committee should be convened in 2000 as required in order to complete its tasks, holding no fewer than four sessions of two weeks each, requested the Ad Hoc Committee to schedule sufficient time, subject to the availability of funds from the regular budget or extrabudgetary resources, for the negotiation of the draft protocols addressing trafficking in persons, especially women and children, the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, and illegal trafficking in and transportation of migrants, including by sea, in order to enhance the possibility of their completion at the same time as the draft Convention, and requested the Ad Hoc Committee to submit a report to the Commission at its tenth session on the progress achieved in its work.

In its resolution 54/127, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, within existing or extrabudgetary resources, to convene an expert group of no more than 20 members with equitable geographical representation, to prepare a study on the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in explosives by criminals and their use for criminal purposes, taking fully into consideration the issues listed in paragraph 2 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1998/17, and also requested the Secretary-General to report, as early as possible, to the Commission on the results of the study, and directed the Ad Hoc Committee, following the completion of the study, to consider the possible elaboration of an international instrument on the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in explosives.

In its resolution 54/128, entitled "Action against corruption", the General Assembly directed the Ad Hoc Committee to incorporate into the draft Convention measures against

corruption linked to organized crime, including provisions regarding the sanctioning of acts of corruption involving public officials; requested the Ad Hoc Committee, using such time as its schedule permitted and with extrabudgetary resources provided for that purpose, to explore the desirability of an international instrument against corruption, either ancillary to or independent of the Convention, to be developed after the finalization of the Convention and the three additional instruments referred to in Assembly resolution 53/111, and to present its views to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

In its resolution 54/129, entitled "High-level Political Signing Conference for the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime", the Assembly decided to convene a High-level Political Signing Conference, to be hosted by the Government of Italy in Palermo, for the purpose of signing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and protocols thereto, for a period of up to one week before the end of the Millennium Assembly in 2000.

The report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the draft protocols thereto is before the Commission (E/CN.15/2000/4). The contribution of the Centre for International Crime Prevention in drafting the Convention and protocols thereto is brought to the attention of the Commission in the report of the Executive Director on the work of the Centre for International Crime Prevention (E/CN.15/2000/2).

Documentation

Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (E/CN.15/2000/4)

Report of the Executive Director on the work of the Centre for International Crime Prevention (E/CN.15/2000/2)

5. Consideration of the recommendations of the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 53/110, entitled "Preparations for the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders", the Commission, at its eighth session, drew up a preliminary draft declaration entitled "Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century". In its decision 1999/261, the Economic and Social Council decided to transmit the preliminary draft declaration to the Tenth Congress. In its resolution 54/125, the General Assembly requested the Tenth Congress to submit, through the Commission and the Economic and Social Council, its declaration to the Millennium Assembly for consideration and action, and requested the Commission to give priority attention at its ninth session to the conclusions and recommendations of the Tenth Congress, with a view to recommending, through the Council, appropriate follow-up by the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session.

The Commission's attention is drawn to Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/55, entitled "Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits", in which the Council reaffirmed the important role that the functional commissions had to play in the integrated and coordinated follow-up and the evaluation of the implementation of the outcome of major

United Nations conferences and summits, and invited the functional commissions, in accordance with their rules and regulations, to consider innovative modalities for further engaging non-governmental organizations and other actors, as appropriate, in conference follow-up.

The attention of the Commission is drawn to rule 63 of the rules of procedure for United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, which states: "After the completion of each Congress, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice shall make appropriate recommendations to the Economic and Social Council for such amendments to the present rules as it may deem necessary."

The Commission is reminded that the General Assembly, in its resolution 53/110, decided that the Commission, at its tenth session, should undertake a review of the role, function, periodicity and duration of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, including the issue of regional preparatory meetings.

Documentation

Report of the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

6. Strategic management and programme questions

(a) Strategic management

In section I of its resolution 6/1, entitled "Strategic management by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme", the Commission requested its bureau to report on its inter-sessional work annually, and decided to establish a multi-year work plan, each year being devoted to a specific theme, in an effort to simplify the agenda of the Commission and to plan substantive discussions in advance. At its sixth session, the Commission established the themes for the seventh, eighth and ninth sessions.

In its resolution 1999/51, entitled "Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields and cooperation between the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions", the Economic and Social Council invited the Commission to consider adopting a multi-year programme of work.

The Commission is invited to set the themes for its subsequent sessions. The inter-sessional meeting of the Commission, on 4 February 2000, recommended that the themes selected should be those covered in the declaration to be adopted by the Tenth Congress.

The Commission is invited to take into consideration the mandated reporting obligations arising from resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council and from its own resolutions and decisions when reviewing the conclusions and recommendations that may emanate from the Tenth Congress.

(b) Programme questions

In section I, entitled "Programme and strategic management questions", of its resolution 7/1, the Commission called upon the Secretary-General, in line with the priorities of the United Nations as set out in the medium-term plan for the period

1998-2001, to further strengthen the resources of the Centre in order to achieve a better balance between its far-reaching mandates and its resources; and to pursue his efforts to redeploy savings in administration and conference services to the highest-priority programmes, including the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, for support to operational activities.

In its resolution 1999/23, the Economic and Social Council welcomed Commission resolution 7/1, section I, in which the Commission had decided to mainstream a gender perspective into all its activities and requested the Secretariat to integrate a gender perspective into all the activities of the Centre.

Documentation

Report of the Executive Director on the work of the Centre for International Crime Prevention (E/CN.15/2000/2)

7. Provisional agenda for the tenth session of the Commission

In accordance with rule 9 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council, the Commission will have before it the provisional agenda for its tenth session, together with an indication of the documents to be submitted under each agenda item and the legislative authority for their preparation.

8. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its ninth session

It is expected that the Commission will adopt the report on its ninth session on the afternoon of the last day of the session.

Annex I

Proposed organization of work

1. In its decision 1997/232, the Economic and Social Council decided that the Commission, from its seventh session onwards, in addition to plenary meetings, should be provided with full interpretation services for a total of 12 meetings for informal consultations on draft proposals and for meetings of open-ended working groups, with the precise allocation of time for the different types of meeting to be determined by the Commission under the agenda item entitled "Adoption of the agenda and organization of work", on the understanding that no more than 2 meetings would be held concurrently, in order to ensure maximum participation of delegations. As the ninth session of the Commission will last only three working days, a maximum of six meetings can be held for informal consultations on draft proposals.

2. In its resolution 54/125, the General Assembly requested the Commission to give priority attention at its ninth session to the conclusions and recommendations of the Tenth Congress, with a view to recommending, through the Economic and Social Council, appropriate follow-up by the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session. It is suggested that the Commission first consider agenda item 5, on the recommendations of the Tenth Congress, in informal consultations, before they are brought to the plenary. Following its consideration of agenda items 1 and 2, the Commission should allocate agenda item 5 to informal consultations and proceed with the consideration of the other items in plenary.

Timetable

3. The provisional timetable shown below is subject to approval by the Commission. As soon as discussion on an item or sub-item has been concluded, the following one will be taken up, time permitting. Suggested meeting times are from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 to 6 p.m.

Provisional timetable

Date	*Time*	*Agenda item*	*Plenary*	*Committee of the Whole*
Tuesday, 18 April 2000	9.30 a.m.		Informal (organizational) meeting for members of the Commission and heads of delegations	
	10 a.m.-1 p.m.	1	Election of officers	
		2	Adoption of the agenda and organization of work	Informal consultations
		5	Consideration of the recommendations of the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders	
	3-6 p.m.	5	Continuation of item 5	Informal consultations
Wednesday, 19 April 2000	10 a.m.-1 p.m.	5	Continuation and conclusion of item 5	Informal consultations
	12 noon		Closure of the list of speakers on item 5	
	3-6 p.m.	4	International cooperation in combating transnational crime: elaboration of an international convention against transnational organized crime and other possible international instruments	Informal consultations
	5 p.m.		Closure of the list of speakers on item 4	
Thursday, 20 April 2000	10 a.m.-1 p.m.	3	Work of the Centre for International Crime Prevention: (a) Technical cooperation; (b) Crime prevention; (c) Standards and norms; (d) Cooperation with United Nations entities and other bodies; (e) Resource mobilization	
		6	Strategic management and programme questions: (a) Strategic management; (b) Programme questions	
	12 noon		Closure of the list of speakers on items 3 and 6	

Date	*Time*	*Agenda item*	*Plenary*	*Committee of the Whole*
	3-6 p.m.		Consideration of and action on any outstanding draft proposals	
		7	Provisional agenda for the tenth session of the Commission	
		8	Adoption of the report of the Commission on its ninth session	
	5 p.m.		Closure of the list of speakers on items 7 and 8	

Annex II

Membership of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its ninth session, to be held in Vienna from 18 to 20 April 2000

	Year in which three-year term expires on 31 December
Algeria	2003
Argentina	2000
Belarus	2003
Belgium	2003
Benin	2000
Bolivia	2003
Botswana	2000
Brazil	2000
Canada	2003
China	2000
Costa Rica	2000
Côte d'Ivoire	2000
Ecuador	2000
Egypt	2003
France	2000
Germany	2000
India	2000
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2000
Italy	2000
Jamaica	2003
Japan	2003
Mexico	2000
Morocco	2003
Nigeria	2003
Pakistan	2003
Peru	2003
Philippines	2003
Poland	2000
Republic of Korea	2000
Romania	2000
Russian Federation	2003
Saudi Arabia	2000
Sierra Leone	2003
South Africa	2003
Spain	2003
Sudan	2003
Thailand	2003
Togo	2000
Tunisia	2003
United States of America	2000